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teen of these deaths were among foreigners, and 13 occurred in Hospital São Sebastião, and the remainder in 4 districts of the city. There were no cases or deaths from bubonic plague and there are no cases of this disease in hospital. At the end of the week there were 16 cases of yellow fever in São Sebastião, and 9 cases under observation, as suspicious, in the same place.

Variola caused 2 deaths, with 7 notifications of new cases. At the end of the week there were 16 cases in the Hospital São Sebastião.

In regard to there being 34 notifications of new cases of yellow fever during the week, I would state that of this number one-half have up to this date been verified as true cases, while the remainder are under observation.

Other causes of death were as follows: Measles, 4; diphtheria, 3; grippe, 11; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1; malarial fevers, 5; tuberculosis, pulmonary variety, 53; other forms of tuberculosis, 4; septicæmia, 2; syphilis, 1; cancer, 1; other systemic diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 26; of the circulatory system, 42; of the respiratory system, 32; of the digestive system, 51; of the urinary system, 5; of the organs of generation, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 1; accidents during puerperal state, 2; congenital debility, 14; senile debility, 8; violence, except suicide, 10; suicide, 1; and diseases badly defined, 2. Natives, 231; foreigners, 70; nationality unknown, 2.

By localities, in houses and homes, 206; in civil hospitals, 31; in military hospitals, 11; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 51; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in unknown localities, 1.

Daily average of deaths for this week, 43.28.

Daily average for preceding week, 44.28.

Daily average for corresponding week of 1904, 54.

Rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population (905,000), 17.45.

Highest range of the thermometer, 29.3°C.; lowest, 14°C.; average for the week, 20.12°C. Total rainfall, 18.79 mm.

Statistics from Nictheroy, Rio de Janeiro.

During the month of June there were in this city, which is virtually a suburb of Rio de Janeiro, 33 deaths—19 adults and 14 children. No causes of deaths are given in the report.

Variola in Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul.

A dispatch of date of the 4th instant from Porto Alegre states that variola is epidemic in that city, and that there were on the 3d instant 17 deaths from this cause.

Mortality report for Rio de Janeiro, week ended July 2, 1905.

During this week there were in all 315 deaths from all causes. Owing doubtless to the extremely cool weather for this country, which we have been having for the last three weeks, there has been a marked diminution of cases of yellow fever, but on the other hand there has been an increase in variola and a very slight recrudescence of plague.

During the week there were 8 deaths from yellow fever, all in the persons of foreigners, with 23 notifications of new cases, of which

number 8 cases were confirmed and the remainder placed under observation. At the end of the week there were 6 cases of yellow fever in the Hospital São Sebastião, with 11 suspected cases there under observation. Variola caused 8 deaths, with 16 notifications of this disease, and at the end of the week there were 29 cases of this disease in the São Sebastião Hospital. Plague caused 1 death, with 5 new notifications of this disease, and at the end of the week there were 2 confirmed cases of this disease and 1 suspected case under observation in the same hospital. No cases of plague are at this date in the isolation hospital for plague at Jurajuba.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 4; diphtheria, 4; grippe, 12; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 5; pulmonary tuberculosis, 55; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicæmia, 2; cancer, 9; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 30; of the circulatory system, 34; of the respiratory system, 43; of the digestive system, 48; of the urinary system, 7; puerperal septicæmia, 1; other accidents during puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 13; senile debility, 7; violence, except suicide, 9; suicide, 3; and diseases badly defined, 1. Natives, 239; foreigners, 75; nationality unknown, 1.

By localities, in homes, houses, etc., 213; in civil hospitals, 39; in military hospitals, 2; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 57; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in localities unknown, 1.

Daily average for the week, 45, compared with 39 for the preceding week and with 64.14 for the corresponding week of 1904. The coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, is 18.09.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was 29.4°C. , and the lowest was 17.2°C. , while the average for the week was 22.11°C. The total rainfall was 0.66 mm.

During the week ended the 25th instant only 1 vessel left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports. This was the Norwegian sailing ship, the *Odderro*, bound, in stone ballast, for Gulfport, Miss., via Ship Island Quarantine, for lumber.

She carried no passengers, had 9 new men in the crew, and was inspected by me 25th instant; bill of health was issued shortly before departure.

Sanitary notes from Argentine Republic.

During the last month terrible floods have been prevalent in portions of this Republic, and many lives have been lost either directly or indirectly as a result of illness among persons temporarily living without any shelter. In addition, the weather there has been very cold and rainy, and with heavy fogs.

The sanitary conditions are stated to be very bad.

A dispatch of date of the 25th states "that many of the people living in the districts lately flooded by the heavy rains are sufferers now from pulmonary affections. This is especially true of the northern portions of this Republic. In Santa Fe this state of affairs prevails to such a degree as to suggest the conditions of an epidemic of some serious disease. In Gualaguay the rise on the rivers and streams is of such an extent that the surrounding country is inundated to a distance of 25 kilometers."

Another dispatch of date of the 29th states that "by a decree of the executive government published to-day, most important sanitary